

### **REMARKS**

This submission is in response to the Office Action dated March 18, 2007.

Claims 1, 3, 4, 5, 11, and 20 have been amended. Support for the amendments is found in the specification, drawings, and claims as originally filed. Applicants respectfully submit, therefore, that no new matter has been added.

#### **Claims 1, 2 and 6-9 are Allowable**

Claims 1, 2, and 6-9, were rejected pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 101, as being directed to non-statutory subject matter. Applicants have amended the claims. Applicants respectfully submit that claims 1, 2, 6, and 8 are directed to patentable subject matter.

#### **Claims 1-6 are Allowable**

Claims 1-6 were rejected pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 103(a), as being unpatentable over Grossman, et al. (U.S. Pub. No. 2004/0119761) (hereinafter "Grossman") in view of Padwick, "Special Edition Using Microsoft Outlook 2000" (hereinafter "Padwick").

The cited portions of Grossman and Padwick fail to disclose or suggest the specific combination of claim 1. For example, the cited portions of Grossman and Padwick, separately or in combination, fail to disclose or suggest a plurality of address fields operable to maintain an address for a plurality of messaging receipt options wherein an outgoing message is formatted in a plurality of formats based upon the messaging receipt options, as recited in claim 1.

Grossman is directed to a user interface to display contact information for a predetermined contact from one or more contact information directories 280a, 280b, 280c that correspond with different applications. The displayed data includes contact information, communication histories, and files associated with the contact. See Grossman, par. [0050]. The cited portions of Grossman do not teach or suggest that outgoing messages are formatted in a plurality of formats based upon the message receipt options, as in claim 1.

The cited portions of Padwick, likewise, fail to teach or suggest that outgoing messages are sent formatted in a plurality of formats based upon the message receipt options, as in claim 1. Therefore, claim 1 is allowable.

Claims 2-6 depend from claim 1, which Applicants have shown to be allowable. Hence, the cited portions of Grossman and Padwick fail to disclose at least one feature of each of claims 2-6. Accordingly, claims 2-6 are also allowable, at least by virtue of their dependence from claim 1.

### **Claims 11, 13, 14, 16 – 18, and 20 are Allowable**

Claims 11, 13, 14, 16 – 18, and 20 were rejected pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 103(a), as being unpatentable over Grossman in view of U.S. Pub. No. 20020160757 to Shavit et al. (hereinafter “Shavit”).

The cited portions of Grossman and Shavit fail to disclose or suggest the specific combination of claim 11. For example, the cited portions of Grossman and Shavit, separately or in combination, fail to disclose or suggest formatting an outgoing electronic message based upon a first address type for transmission to a first address and formatting the outgoing electronic message based upon a second address type for transmission to a second address, as in claim 11. Therefore claim 11 is allowable. Claims 13, 14, and 16 - 18 depend from claim 11, which Applicants have shown to be allowable. Hence, the cited portions of Grossman and Shavit fail to disclose at least one feature of each of claims 13, 14, and 16 - 18. Accordingly, claims 13, 14, and 16 - 18 are also allowable, at least by virtue of their dependence from claim 11.

The cited portions of Grossman and Shavit fail to disclose or suggest the specific combination of claim 20. For example, the cited portions of Grossman and Shavit, separately or in combination, fail to disclose or suggest formatting an outgoing electronic message such that the format corresponding to each address is based upon the corresponding address type of the address, as in claim 20. Therefore, claim 20 is allowable.

### **Claims 7 and 8 are Allowable**

Claims 7 and 8 were rejected pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 103(a), as being unpatentable over Grossman in view of Padwick, and further in view of U.S. Pat. No. 7,072,943 to Landesmann (hereinafter “Landesmann”).

As discussed above, the cited portions of Grossman and Padwick, alone or in combination fail to teach or suggest that outgoing messages are formatted in a plurality of formats based upon the message receipt options, as in claim 1. The cited portions of Landesmann also do not teach or suggest that outgoing messages are formatted in a plurality of formats based upon the messaging receipt options, as in claim 1.

Landesmann is directed to granting deposit-contingent e-mailing rights. See Landesmann, Abstract. More specifically, Landesmann provides for an email guarantee that allows users/potential recipients of email to grant others the right to send the user emails on the condition that a sender of an email pays a fee in the event that the user/recipient considers the email to be an unwanted intrusion (“spam”). See Landesmann, Col. 5, lines 11-17. Hence, the cited portions of Landesmann do not teach or suggest that outgoing messages are formatted in a plurality of formats based upon the messaging receipt options, as in claim 1.

Thus, the cited portions of Grossman, Padwick, and Landesmann, fail to teach or suggest at least one feature of claim 1. Claims 7 and 8 depend from claim 1 and, therefore, claims 7 and 8 are allowable, at least by virtue of their dependence from claim 1.

#### **Claim 9 is Allowable**

Claim 9 was rejected pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 103(a), as being unpatentable over Grossman in view of Padwick, in view of Landesmann and further in view of U.S. Pat. No. 6,014,135 to Fernandes (hereinafter “Fernandes”).

As discussed above, the cited portions of Grossman, Padwick, and Landesmann, alone or in combination, fail to teach or suggest that outgoing messages are formatted in a plurality of formats based upon the message receipt options, as in claim 1.

Fernandes is directed to a computer interface that displays plural icons representative of people, documents and time. See Fernandez, Abstract and Col. 10, lines 6-47, nos. 40, 42, 44 and 46. A user can create a document such as an email (or text document or spreadsheet document) by activating the 4<sup>th</sup> icon 46b in FIG. 3, which displays a composition display interface 50 of FIG. 4 for entering text of an email. See Fernandes, Col. 10, lines 50-65. The entered text for an email document can be routed by activating the router tab on display 50, which displays the routing display of FIG. 5 that shows icons of the individuals to whom to send the email. For each icon associated with the individual, there are routing options as to the location where the individual would receive the email (*i.e.*, at work or at home or on the road) and there are available format options for the email (*i.e.*, text, html, fax, audio, video). (See Fernandes, Col. 10, line 66 – Col. 11, line 27). Once the routing options are selected, the user may press the “send now” button in the routing display of FIG. 5 to send the email. (See Fernandes, FIG. 5). Hence, the cited portions of Fernandes also do not teach or suggest that outgoing messages are formatted in a plurality of formats based upon the messaging receipt options, as in claim 1.

Thus, the cited portions of Grossman, Padwick, Landesmann, and Fernandes fail to teach or suggest at least one feature of claim 1. Claim 9 depends from claim 1 and, therefore, claim 9 is allowable, at least by virtue of its dependence from claim 1.

### **Claim 19 is Allowable**

Claim 19 was rejected pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 103(a), as being unpatentable over Grossman in view of Shavit, in view of Fernandes.

As discussed above, the cited portions of Grossman and Shavit fail to disclose or suggest the specific combination of claim 11. For example, the cited portions of Grossman and Shavit, separately or in combination, fail to disclose or suggest formatting an outgoing electronic message based upon a first address type for transmission to a first address and formatting the outgoing electronic message based upon a second address type for transmission to a second address, as in claim 11. The cited portions of Fernandes also do not teach or suggest formatting an outgoing electronic message based upon a first address type for transmission to a first address and formatting the outgoing electronic message based upon a second address type for

transmission to a second address, as in claim 11. Thus, the cited portions of Grossman, Shavit, and Fernandes fail to teach or suggest at least one feature of claim 11. Claim 19 depends from claim 11 and, therefore, claim 19 is allowable, at least by virtue of its dependence from claim 11.

### CONCLUSION

Applicants have pointed out specific features of the claims not disclosed, suggested, or rendered obvious by the cited portions of the references applied in the Office Action. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request reconsideration and withdrawal of each of the objections and rejections, as well as an indication of the allowability of each of the pending claims.

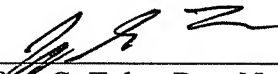
Any changes to the claims in this response, which have not been specifically noted to overcome a rejection based upon the prior art, should be considered to have been made for a purpose unrelated to patentability, and no estoppel should be deemed to attach thereto.

The Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned attorney at the telephone number listed below if such a call would in any way facilitate allowance of this application.

The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any fees, which may be required, or credit any overpayment, to Deposit Account Number 50-2469.

Respectfully submitted,

7-2-2008  
Date

  
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